

WEATHER.

Fair probably tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature. Temperature for twenty-four hours ended 2 p.m. today: Highest, 81, at 2:30 p.m.; yesterday: lowest, 72, at 1 a.m. today.

Full report on page 19.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 19.

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RETIREMENT BILL REACHES SENATE

Mr. Sterling, in Report, Says Committee Sees Urgent Need for Passage.

MORE WORKERS INCLUDED

Senator Sterling today reported from the committee on civil service the bill introduced by him providing for the retirement of employees of the civil service.

The committee amended the bill by including in its provisions employees of the Panama Canal Zone above the grade of laborer, superintendents of national cemeteries and employees under the superintendent of the United States Capitol and grounds.

Text of Report.

"Your committee is of the opinion that there is urgent need for some just and equitable civil service retirement legislation," says the report. "The main purpose to be accomplished by such legislation are:

"(1) Greater efficiency and economy in the government service, and

"(2) A moderate provision for the material welfare of those who, by reason of length of service and their inability to longer render full or efficient service, are obliged to retire.

"It has long been patent that in the various administrative branches of the government employees have been retained longer after they had, by reason of age and bodily infirmity, ceased to be efficient. The law having made no provision for their support in whole or in part during their retirement, the heads of departments and bureaus have through sympathy kept many aged employees in the nominal service of the government at the expense of the pay roll. The real work of the position, in such cases, has devolved upon the younger employees. This, of course, has resulted in loss to the government, and it would appear that in some cases the equivalent of the salaries has been, or is being, paid for that service for which the compensation should have been but one salary.

"The committee believes that the faculties are impaired by reason of age is not, as a rule, efficiently done, and the government, in the respect sustains a loss difficult to estimate.

"System Is Vicious One."

"The system is a vicious one, both from the standpoint of economy and efficiency. To the extent that the employee, drawing the regular salary which his position commands, is unable to perform fully or efficiently the position, the salary is paid for no service, and the government is paying a pensioner in a like position, and, as above intimated, the salary is being paid for no service.

While such employees are thus pensioned, the system which permits them to be such is not a pension system. The compensation received over and above the regular salary is practically a pension to the full amount of his salary.

"System Is Unjust."

"The system is unjust to the head of a department or bureau charged with the responsibility of the efficient and economic management of the business of the government or bureau. Few would say that the human sympathy which retains the same employee in a position, in whole or in part, is not without commendation, and, in fact, the public business is conducted both economically and efficiently, and again and again the same employee is recommended that a few be enacted which would require retirement at the age of 65, and the same employee, just provision for the material needs of the retired employee as well as the pensioning of the same.

"Any system which permits the public business to be carried on without the aid of the services of the employees, and which is unjust to the public. Further, it is unjust to the employees. He has given the best part of his life to the service of the government, and, in most cases, on a salary out of which he is unable to provide anything like competency for his old age. Meanwhile, the government has been the beneficiary of his continuous service during all his years and has a multiplier of simple justice and humanity, should contribute, not all that may be required, but something in support when he can no longer serve.

Refers to Civil Service Report.

"In corroboration of the foregoing, the committee has given attention to the following from the report of the service commission for the year 1917, found at page 15 of the hearings:

"The increased demands of the personnel of the civil service by the war have given emphasis to the need for a retirement system. The most important of these demands are: (1) To continue the aged and infirm in positions requiring alertness and vigor, especially where they have superior ability and have given good service; (2) To provide for the retirement of those who are physically incapacitated after having become incapacitated after a long and efficient service, and a virtual pension system thus exists.

"A retirement system would give stability to the service, create an incentive to capable men to continue in it, contribute to improved administrative methods, and make possible a standardization of salaries and the service from an equitable retirement system would justify a direct to create an annuity for superannuated employees in the service at the time the system is established."

Quotes Mr. Galloway.

"Further, Mr. Galloway, the member of the Civil Service Commission who was present and submitted the foregoing report to the commission's report, had this to say:

"Senator Colt—But as a matter of principle, Mr. Galloway, do you think that it would be better for the employees to contribute anything to the fund, do you not think possibly some burden ought to be thrown upon the Government?"

"Mr. Galloway—Yes; I think that the government should bear part of it. The chairman—in justice to the employee."

(Continued on Fifteenth Page)

U. S. TO SIGN PACT TO BE PRESENTED TO TURKS AND BULGARS

The United States will sign the treaties with Bulgaria and Turkey, it was announced today at the State Department.

CONGRESSMAN DIES AT DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Representative Ragsdale Succumbs to Acute Dilation of the Heart.

Representative J. W. Ragsdale of South Carolina, died suddenly today while in the office of Dr. Dorman, 1621 Connecticut avenue.

Representative Ragsdale had gone to Dr. Dorman's office to keep an appointment with Dr. R. Arthur Hooe, when he had consulted several days ago in regard to the condition of his heart. Dr. Hooe, who arrived just before Mr. Ragsdale died, said that death was due to acute dilation of the heart.

Evidently the patient knew the end was near, for he turned to Dr. Dorman and asked the physician to hold his hand. Dr. Dorman complied, and a few minutes later the member of Congress had died. He was lying on a couch in the office when the end came.

Dr. Hooe at once tried to get into communication with Mrs. Ragsdale, but learned she was in South Carolina. He then called upon the representative's office and notified them. The body was taken to Wright's undertaking room, 1337 10th street northwest.

Several weeks ago he complained of nasal trouble and at the suggestion of the government physician he decided a few days ago to consult a nose specialist. He had received several treatments, and shortly before going to the doctor today he told Representative Byrnes of South Carolina that he had been greatly benefited by the treatment.

Succeeds Representative Ellerbe.

Representative Ragsdale came to the sixty-third congress when he was elected to succeed J. Edwin Ellerbe. He married the daughter of the late Dr. W. S. Joyner, who was president of the University of South Carolina. Before entering Congress he practiced law in Florence, S. C., his home city, and was a member of the bar.

Besides his wife, Mr. Ragsdale is survived by two children, a boy and a girl.

Mr. Ragsdale had been prominent in the debates of the House and was a member of the District of Columbia committee, the committee on foreign affairs and industrial arts and expositions committee.

Mr. Ragsdale was born in Timmonsville, S. C., forty-seven years ago. He was educated at the University of South Carolina and was a member of the South Carolina legislature and senate before being elected to Congress in 1913.

President Still Is Weak.

Mr. Wilson's condition continued to improve today, and it was expected that within a few days he would be entirely recovered from the effects of an attack of intestinal trouble. The president still is unable to walk, and for that reason held conferences today in his study in the White House, instead of in the executive offices.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota, today was the last on the original list of fifteen selected by the President, but the increased demands of the personnel of the civil service by the war have given emphasis to the need for a retirement system. The most important of these demands are: (1) To continue the aged and infirm in positions requiring alertness and vigor, especially where they have superior ability and have given good service; (2) To provide for the retirement of those who are physically incapacitated after having become incapacitated after a long and efficient service, and a virtual pension system thus exists.

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Say Senators Unchanged.

President Wilson's conferences with senators has not changed a single senator's attitude toward the league of nations, it is declared by senators today. While President Wilson's later than yesterday earnestly insisted that no reservations be made, the belief of senators who are posted is that the reservations will be made and the treaty then ratified.

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NO REPEAL OF OUR 50-50 LAW

In Framing New Organic Act Equities of District as Well as Nation to Be Fairly Considered.

INJUSTICE FOR NO ONE

THEODORE W. NOYES.

[Editorial Correspondence of The Star.]

Those members of the House who wish to repeal the half-and-half provision of the organic act do right to cease to attempt to force this radical amendment of the District's fundamental law by riding on an appropriation bill, and in lieu thereof to begin to push their proposition vigorously before our lawmaking committee in the House, the District committee.

The District's protest against this repealing rider has been based both upon the unfair and offensive method of legislative procedure that was attempted, and also upon the proposition's utter lack of equity, when considered on its merits.

Justice to the people advocates have labored to accomplish the wrong thing in the wrong way. Now they are working to accomplish the wrong thing in the right way. The wrong thing should not be accomplished in either way or in any way.

No Repeal of 50-50 Law Alone.

What is there wrong about the legislative proposition, so plausibly and so reasonably worded, that is now before the House District committee for consideration?

1. It repeals by indirection the nation's definite pledge of capital maintenance and development, which is the vitally important and essential feature of the organic act, and which the wonderful upbuilding of the nation's city in the last forty years is based upon.

2. It repudiates covertly the nation's obligation under the act of 1878, but leaves unimpaired the counterbalancing obligations and sacrifices imposed upon and exacted from the people of the District in the wisely rounded provisions of the act.

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(Continued on Fourth Page.)



DENY RACE CLAUSE JAPAN MUST ACT, DECIDED SHANTUNG VIEW OF SENATORS

Japanese Peace Delegates Pledges on Shantung Necessary to Save Peace Treaty League Deal.

EXPECT NEW STATEMENT NO QUARTER IS SHOWN

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

Unless Japan makes unqualified and unequivocal statement that Chinese rights, economic and political, in Shantung will be restored to China within the shortest space of time, early ratification of the peace treaty will be a thing almost impossible, according to sentiment in the United States Senate.

With purported admission by President Wilson that he consented to the agreement in regard to Shantung provisions in the peace treaty after the question had largely been placed in his hands, enemies of the treaty in the Senate are girding their loins tighter for the fray which they insist will be carried on to uncompromising finish.

The President's alleged explanation that it was absolutely necessary that pre-war agreements between Japan, Great Britain and France, be sustained for the moment in order to get Japan to sign the peace treaty, which act was considered by all Paris peace conferences a vital thing at the moment, is not believed by the Senate.

While it is not known positively that the Chinese will sign the German peace treaty, the new Congress will definitely put on record its opposition to the Shantung settlement in the treaty by the gentlemen's agreement were definitely put on record in conference circles that such will be the case, although some of the delegates apparently believe the terms of the gentlemen's agreement must be amplified to insure a return of full political rights in Shantung to China.

While this agreement was not formally prepared and signed by the United States, it is known that notes were made, but that the Chinese delegates were never shown any sort of written document, and consequently refused to sign the treaty. They said verbal statements were too vague to insure their again permanent loss of Shantung.

M. Venizelos, premier of Greece, has cabled President Wilson asking the President if the United States will sign the Bulgarian treaty. Interest in the Bulgarian situation is becoming great, as the Bulgarian delegation is expected in Paris July 25 and it will be necessary for the allies to decide what disposition is to be made of western Thrace, which Greece wants to take away from Bulgaria.

The American delegates are unwilling to deprive Bulgaria of access to the Aegean sea, and consequently the Greeks are especially anxious to know whether the Americans will participate in framing the Bulgarian treaty.

Swiss to Preserve Internal Peace.

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 22 (Havas).—Gustav Ador, President of the Swiss Federation, declared in an address today that the government was disposed to consider measures for realizing the legitimate aspirations of the Swiss workers, but he warned his hearers that such realization could come only if internal peace were maintained in Switzerland. The nation, he said, would remain hospitable to outsiders but would fight to the death against Bolshevism and anarchy without mercy.

Japan today realizes that the sentiment that prevails in America, and in many other countries, in fact, is not desirous to see Japan any good should she go back on her word. It is freely admitted by Japanese that they are looked upon with suspicion. How best to restore the world's confidence in the good motives of Japan in the far east has been a problem much discussed. In Tokyo today the Hara cabinet is known to be forming a definite liberal policy for the Shantung province, but it is not known what the cards set by the world at large. Therefore, a statement from Tokyo is believed to be soon forthcoming. It is declared in Japanese circles that Japan will restore Shantung, if for nothing more than to prove to the world that Japan is a nation of good will and always is ready to do the right thing.

Reset With Difficulties.

The Hara government, a democratic one when compared to military governments which have preceded it and pursued strictly military policies in the past in the far east, is beset with many political difficulties at home. There is a large element in Japan which is yet ready to abandon the old ideas and old policies, which admittedly have come in conflict with the broad liberal principles of other nations.

The Hara regime not only must adopt a new course for Japan, in so far as far eastern relations are concerned, but must do it in a way that at least will save the feelings of the militaristic group. As a consequence the chief delay in making known Japan's stand in regard to Shantung is attributed to the necessity of setting the government's face.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 22. Washington Star, Washington: East St. Louis sympathizes with the Nation's Capital. Where are Representative Johnson of Kentucky and Senator Sherman? FRED W. MOLLMAN, Ex-Mayor, East St. Louis, Ill.

END TO STREET RIOTING REACHED, IT IS THOUGHT; ONE KILLED LAST NIGHT

Gen. Haan and Maj. Pullman Sanguine of Future.

2,000 SOLDIERS AID IN PATROL OF CITY

Home Guard Dies—Another Seriously Wounded by Shot From Colored Man.

Washington, after two nights of racial hostility and rioting, slept secure last night under the protection of 2,000 federal troops, who augmented the police force, although one killing, a serious wounding and two minor casualties were reported as the result of isolated outbreaks.

With Maj. Gen. W. G. Haan, former commander of the 32d Division overseas, in command of the troops with headquarters established at the District building, authorities in the city quashed all attempts at general outbreaks. The police remained in charge of the protection of the city, with all possible aid coming from military forces.

The killing occurred at 10 o'clock last night, when James W. Halbfinger, a panther of 458 G street northwest, a Home Defense League guard, was murdered by a colored man. At the same time Benjamin Belmont, another member of the league, was seriously wounded. The colored man escaped.

Quiet Was In Contrast.

Aside from these casualties Washington presented a totally different picture from the previous night. On the streets, which thousands had charged upon, a spirit of quiet prevailed. Except for the crowd of the usual proportion in the downtown district nothing out of the ordinary could be seen.

The southwest was said to have been the quietest police have seen it in years. In the streets, however, groups were not on street corners. Disorder was abolished.

In other parts of the city a similar situation was presented. Dance halls, poolrooms, motion picture houses and other places where gatherings were closed, through the moral suasion of influential colored citizens and the police.

Report on Killing of Halbfinger.

According to the report made to Maj. Pullman by Odell S. Smith, acting director of the Home Defense League, William J. Eynon, assistant director, and Conrad Syme, corporation counsel for the District, who arrived on the scene of the killing of Halbfinger, the shooting was started by a colored man who fired a shot at Halbfinger. The report says that Halbfinger was shot in the chest and the bullet entered his lungs. He was taken to the hospital, where he died.

Believed to Be Responsible.

The report also says that Halbfinger was shot in the chest and the bullet entered his lungs. He was taken to the hospital, where he died.

House Committee Told Nation Is Held in Contempt Across the Border.

William B. Mitchell, former manager of the Bank of London, in Mexico City, told the House rules committee today that the sending of two American military expeditions into Mexico and their subsequent withdrawal was largely responsible for the anti-American feeling in the southern republic.

The committee is considering a resolution authorizing investigation of the relations between the two countries.

Believe U. S. Afraid.

"Do you think that the feeling against Americans was strengthened by the belief that America or its people were afraid to assert their rights?" asked a member of the committee.

"Yes," said the witness. "Twice American expeditions entered the country and then withdrew."

Blames Army "Rifraff."

Discussing the mistreatment of Americans in Mexico, the witness said the "rifraff" in the Mexican army was largely responsible for depredations in Mexico, particularly in the Tampico district.

Disagrees With Ambassador.

Mr. Mitchell disagreed with the statement before the committee, which was made by Ambassador Fletcher that one reason why Americans were greater sufferers at the hands of Mexicans than Americans in the past was because of the large number of Americans in the country.

Bandits Rob Bank Messenger.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Two automobile bandits, who held up an eighteen-year-old boy, messenger for the Associated Press, yesterday, were captured by a patrol of police. The bandits were carrying \$10,000 in cash, \$400 in Liberty bonds and \$200 in checks, approximately \$10,600 in all.

Feared Search for Weapons.

"They became restless," he added, "and soon dispersed. I don't know where they went. I saw a large crowd of people, but I didn't see any weapons. I feared they were going to search for weapons."

House District Committee to Act Tomorrow on Question of Receiving Public Views.

The question of hearings on the Mopes bill to abolish the half-and-half principle of financing the District will be considered by the House District committee when it meets tomorrow.

Fair Weather in Sight.

The weather in the District is for a rout. North and northwest winds are promised by the weather man for this afternoon, bringing with them sunshine and fair weather.

Jinx Due for a Rout Immediately and Umbrellas to Retire.

The forecast is fair weather probably tonight and tomorrow, with north and northwest winds, and a change in temperature. A high pressure area is at hand and will drive out the low pressure area, which has caused the constant rains for more than a week. Clouds will have about a time, but soon umbrellas may be given a rest.